

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant : CENTRAL GLASS CO LTD

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(54) GLARE-SHIELDING GLASS

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce the glare of headlights, particularly from the cars on the opposite lane by specifying the transmission of visible light, the average reduction of the transmission to the wavelength increase in a specific wavelength range and the transmission of the visible light having a wavelength longer than a specific wavelength.

SOLUTION: This glare-shielding glass has a visible light transmission (YG) of $\geq 70\%$, the average reduction of the transmission to the wavelength increase in a specific wavelength range of from 590 nm to 610 nm of $\geq 0.35\%/\text{nm}$ and the transmission of the visible light longer than 700 nm wavelength of $\leq 36\%$. Particularly, the objective glare-shielding glass satisfying the above-described conditions is obtained by coloring the soda lime silica glass with a coloring component, for example, CuO or the like, or by forming the dielectric film on a transparent glass base plate through the evaporation method, the sputtering method or the ion-plating method. TiO₂ and SiO₂ may be used as the dielectric layers and they are alternately laminated to each other in 6-14 layers.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Anti-dazzle glass with which light permeability (YA) is characterized by reducing the permeability of the light of long wavelength so that the conditions whose permeability of the light 700nm or more the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength is 0.35%/nm or more in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm, and is 36% or less may be filled with 70% or more.

[Claim 2] Anti-dazzle glass according to claim 1 which colored glass in soda lime silica system glass using the coloring agent.

[Claim 3] Anti-dazzle glass according to claim 1 which formed the dielectric film in the front face of the glass of a transparency glass substrate by vacuum deposition, the sputtering method, or the ion plating method.

[Claim 4] TiO₂ and SiO₂ are used for a dielectric film, and they are six layers thru/or anti-dazzle glass according to claim 1 which carried out 14 stratification by turns about those film.

[Claim 5] The claim 4 publication which reduced the permeability of the light of long wavelength with a wavelength of 630nm or more to 10% or less, or anti-dazzle glass according to claim 5.

[Claim 6] Anti-dazzle glass according to claim 1 which formed the dielectric film in the glass front face while coloring using the coloring agent in soda lime silica system glass.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Especially this invention relates to anti-dazzle windshields for cars, such as an automobile which reduced the dazzle of the headlight of an oncoming car at Nighttime, about anti-dazzle glass.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although anti-dazzle glasses and photochromic glass are used or modulated light by use of liquid crystal glass, electrochromic glass, etc., colored glass, etc. is conventionally considered for the purpose of reduction of the dazzle of the headlight of the oncoming car of Nighttime, what corresponded appropriately for dazzle reduction is not put in practical use.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Brightness sufficient in anti-dazzle glasses cannot be obtained, and a visual field becomes dark and Nighttime's is not desirable on insurance.

[0004] It is impossible to wear modulated light glass, such as photochromic glass and liquid crystal, to have to make light permeability (YA) 70% or more, in order to be hard to consider that it is late and the response of a discharge functions enough to a rapid change of brightness and to adopt it as a windshield moreover, and to actually adopt. Moreover, it is difficult to actually adopt like the modulated light glass to which light permeability (YA) had to be sharply decreased in order to enlarge an anti-glare effect in conventional colored glass, and photochromic glass, liquid crystal, etc. were applied.

[0005] This invention is [0006] aiming at being made in view of the fault of such a conventional technique, and the light permeability (YA) of glass being 70% or more, and offering anti-dazzle glass, especially the anti-dazzle glass which reduces the dazzle of the headlight of an oncoming car.

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is anti-dazzle glass characterized by reducing the permeability of the light of long wavelength so that the conditions whose permeability of the light 700 morenm or more light permeability (YA) is 70% or more, the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is 0.35%/nm or more, and is 36% or less may be fulfilled.

[0007] It is anti-dazzle glass of the veneer whose permeability of long wavelength soda lime silica system glass is especially colored using a coloring component, for example, CuO etc., light permeability (YA) is 70% or more, the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the range of 610nm is 0.35%/nm or more from the wavelength of 590nm, and is 36% or less from 700 morenm.

[0008] Moreover, it is anti-dazzle glass of the veneer whose permeability of the light 700 morenm or more a dielectric film is formed in the glass front face of a transparency glass substrate by vacuum deposition, the sputtering method, or the ion plating method, light permeability (YA) is 70% or more, the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the range of 610nm is 0.35%/nm or more from the wavelength of 590nm, and is 36% or less.

[0009] Moreover, add a coloring component to the raw material of soda lime silica system glass, and it is colored. Furthermore, a dielectric film is formed in a glass front face by vacuum deposition, the sputtering method, or the ion plating method, and the light of the long wavelength region of the light is absorbed and reflected. Light permeability (YA) at 70% or more the average of reduction of on the range of the wavelength of 590nm to 610nm and as opposed to the increment in wavelength of permeability — 0.35%/nm or more — it is — 700 morenm — a long wave — the permeability of merit's light is glass of the veneer which is 36% or less.

[0010] Moreover, veneer glass which colored the aforementioned soda lime silica system glass, veneer glass in which the dielectric film was formed on the glass front face of a transparency glass substrate, Or the glass in which the dielectric film was formed on the front face of colored soda lime silica system glass, A laminating is carried out to other glass using interlayers, such as polyvinyl-butylal film, using at least one sheet. Light permeability (YA) at 70% or more [the optical property after a laminating] It is laminating glass whose

permeability of the light 700 morenm or more the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength is 0.35%/nm or more in the range of 610nm from the wavelength of 590nm, and is 36% or less.

[0011] Moreover, veneer glass which colored the aforementioned soda lime silica system glass, veneer glass in which the dielectric film was formed on the glass front face of a transparency glass substrate, A laminating and light permeability (YA) resin layers, such as transparency polyurethane, to at least one sheet of the glass in which the dielectric film was formed on the front face of colored soda lime silica system glass or at 70% or more It is anti-dazzle glass whose light transmittance of the light 700 morenm or more the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength is 0.35%/nm or more in the range of 610nm from the wavelength of 590nm, and is 36% or less.

[0012] The experiment which will be the requisite for this invention is explained below.

[0013] When the light source is seen, the magnitude of the light source image perceived by the eye is determined by the flare which forms the outside of an image.

[0014] About the flare, the brightness and magnitude of the light source (it displays in a viewing angle), and background luminance were simulated as a parameter, and the reduction effectiveness of the brightness of the flare periphery section for every wavelength was investigated. the automobile of an oncoming car — a headlight — about 20 — in the distance which is about more than m100m, the reduction effectiveness of the brightness of the flare periphery section for every wavelength changed with a viewing angle and wavelength like drawing 1.

[0015] drawing 1 — setting — the rate of reduction of brightness — the spectrum of the flare — brightness — the spectrum of the light source — it is the value broken by brightness and drawing 1 shows the value with a wavelength [of 5.25 viewing angles] of 780nm for the rate of reduction of the brightness to wavelength (%) as 100. Drawing 1 shows that the rate of reduction of the brightness of the flare periphery section (%) becomes large, so that wavelength becomes large. Therefore, in order to reduce the brightness of the flare periphery section and to acquire an anti-glare effect, it turned out that it is effective to reduce the permeability of long wavelength.

[0016] If permeability is assumed to be 92% except the wavelength region where the permeability of long wavelength is ideally made to 0%, and permeability becomes 0% from this result, since 70% or more will be required of the light permeability (YA) of the front window of an automobile by JIS R3211, the most ideal anti-glare effect is acquired when the permeability of the light of the visible region exceeding 600nm is made into 0%. Therefore, although it turned out that glass with the spectral transmittance property which can cut completely the light of the visible region exceeding the wavelength of 600nm as shown in drawing 2 is desirable as anti-dazzle glass, the glass with such a property is difficult to realize. Then, two or more transparency plates with which the wavelength regions which decreased permeability differ on the conditions of 70% in light permeability (YA) were produced, and the effectiveness of decreasing the light of a long wavelength region was investigated in the experiment. a long wave — it observed with the equipment which shows the magnitude of the flare observed to drawing 3 using the transparency plate 1 which made 0% the transparency plate 3 which decreased the permeability of merit's light, the transparency plate 2 which reduced the permeability near 500nm, and the permeability of 380 to 480nm, and the measurement result about the relation of the magnitude of the flare of the light source perceived the light source brightness shown in drawing 4 obtained. the magnitude of the flare observed in drawing 4 — a viewing angle (degree) — expressing — *** — a long wave — the flare was most observed for the case of the transparency plate 3 which reduced the permeability of the light of a long region small, and it found out that the anti-dazzle glass of this invention was effective.

[0017] The transparency plate 1 and the transparency plate 2 put an ion water solution into the cel of glass, and adjust the wavelength and the permeability to absorb to it. The transparency plate 1 is [the transparency plate 2 of light permeability (YA)] 69.9% 70.3%.

[0018] The transparency plate 3 is the colored glass stated to the example 1 which decreased the permeability of the light of a long wavelength region, and the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength is 0.36%/nm in the range of 610nm from the wavelength of 590nm, and the permeability of long wavelength is 36% or less from 700nm. Moreover, light permeability (YA) is 70.3%.

[0019] Drawing 5 is the spectral transmittance of the wavelength of the visible region of the transparency plate 1, the transparency plate 2, and the transparency plate 3.

[0020] Next, the equipment shown in drawing 3 compared the magnitude of the light source observed using five kinds of transparency plates into which the permeability of long wavelength was changed. Drawing 6 is the permeability curve of five kinds of transparency plates. It is two values of the average of reduction of permeability [as opposed to the increment in the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more and the wavelength in the range of 590 to 610nm for the optical property from the transparency plate 4 to / from the permeability curve shown in drawing 6 / the transparency plate 8], and is a characterization beam. It is shown that an optical property is so close to the optical property of the ideal of drawing 2 that [, so that the

permeability in a visible region 700nm or more is low, and] the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength between 590nm and 610nm is large.

[0021] The average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength of the range of 610nm and the permeability in 700nm or more were shown in Table 1 from the light permeability (YA) of five kinds of transparency plates, and the wavelength of 590nm. In Table 1, the transparency plate 5 is the glass laminate of the colored glass stated to an example 2, and transparent float plate glass with a thickness of 2mm. the transparency plate 8 and ** — it is a float glass with a transparent thickness of 2mm. The transparency plate 4, the transparency plate 6, and the transparency plate 7 change the thickness of the glass produced in the example 1, and they produce it so that the permeability of long wavelength may differ in an example 1.

[0022]

[Table 1]

	可視光透過率	波長590 nm～ 610 nm の範囲 における波長の増 加に対する透過率 の減少	波長700 nm以上 の可視光の透過率
透明板4	59.0%	0.47%/nm	16%以下
透明板5	70.4%	0.37%/nm	34%以下
透明板6	80.0%	0.23%/nm	56%以下
透明板7	87.4%	0.09%/nm	77%以下
透明板8	90.8%	0.01%/nm	89%以下

[0023] Drawing 7 is the result of letting five kinds of transparency plates of Table 1 pass, and observing the magnitude of the flare with the equipment of drawing 3 . In drawing 7 , although the transparency plate 4 and the transparency plate 5 can accept a remarkable anti-glare effect, the transparency plate 6 and the transparency plate 7 do not have the transparency plate 8 and great difference, and they can hardly expect an anti-glare effect. Therefore, the thing near [optical property / of the transparency plate 5 shown in Table 1] the optical property of drawing 2 was used as the anti-dazzle glass of this invention.

[0024] The anti-dazzle glass of this invention can reduce the dazzle of the headlight of an oncoming car, without securing a bright visual field and spoiling visibility by maintaining light permeability required for a windshield according to easy structure.

[0025] Furthermore, the anti-dazzle glass of this invention has the very bright visible feeling, and since it reduces the dazzle of sunlight, it can use it also for the aperture of the windowpane for cars, or sheathing in a building widely. furthermore, an automobile — a headlight — if it is used for ** glass or the cover glass of a headlight, the dazzle given to the operator of an oncoming car can be reduced.

[0026]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The anti-glare effect was acquired because light permeability (YA) is 70% or more, and carries out the average of reduction of the permeability of the light to the increment in the wavelength of the range of 610nm in 0.35%/nm or more from the wavelength of 590nm and this invention makes the permeability of the light of long wavelength 36% or less from 700nm. As a means to give such an optical property to glass, there is coloring by CuO, Fe 2O3, CoO2, NiO2 and CrO3, V2O3, etc. in soda lime silica system glass.

[0027] Especially about the glass which it is desirable to use CuO which absorbs the light of long wavelength as a coloring component, and it uses for doubling processing of a windshield When thickness is 1mm and thickness is 4mm, by weight %, at about 1.0% at about 0.2% It is 70% or more, and light permeability (YA) can carry out the average of reduction of the permeability of the light to the increment in the wavelength of the range of 610nm in 0.35%/nm or more from the wavelength of 590nm, and can make the permeability of the light of long wavelength 36% or less from 700nm.

[0028] As opposed to a transparency glass substrate dielectric films, such as TiO2, SiO2, TaO2, SnO2, aluminum 2O3, and ZnO, WO3, CaF2, LiF, MgF2 or NaF, on a glass front face Moreover, vacuum deposition, It forms by the sputtering method or the ion plating method, and the light of the long wavelength region of the light is reflected. Light permeability (YA) at 70% or more The average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is carried out [nm] in 0.35% /or more, and the spectral transmittance of the light of long wavelength is made 36% or less from 700nm.

[0029] When carrying out 6 stratification especially of the thing which forms two kinds of dielectric films, TiO2

and SiO₂, on a transparency glass substrate by turns and it carried out 14 stratification so that it might become an optical property equivalent to the colored glass using CuO and might describe in an example 4 and the example 5 so that it might describe in the example 3, the thing near the optical property shown in drawing 2 was obtained. Therefore, when using two kinds of dielectric films, TiO₂ and SiO₂, it is desirable to form 14 layers from six layers.

[0030] Moreover, use CuO, Fe 2O₃, CoO₂, NiO₂ and CrO₃, V₂O₃, etc. for the raw material of soda lime silica system glass as a coloring component, and it is colored. Furthermore, dielectric films, such as TiO₂, SiO₂, TaO₂, SnO₂, aluminum 2O₃, and ZnO, WO₃, CaF₂, LiF, MgF₂ or NaF, on a glass front face Vacuum deposition, It forms by the sputtering method or the ion plating method. Light permeability (YA) at 70% or more The average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is carried out [nm] in 0.35% /or more, and the spectral transmittance of the light of long wavelength is made 36% or less from 700nm. It is desirable to use CuO as a coloring component in this case. The amount of components of CuO is weight %, and it is desirable about the glass before doubling processing of an automobile windshield to make it to about 0.3% from about 1.0% in 3mm from the thickness of 1mm.

[0031] Moreover, the high glass of the safety which many glass laminates with which the windshield carried out the laminating of the glass of two sheets by the interlayer for insurance are used, and carries out the laminating of the transparency resin layers, such as polyurethane, to the interior-of-a-room side of a windshield further is made as an experiment. Coloring according [on the configuration of such a windshield, and] to CuO, Fe 2O₃, CoO₂, NiO₂ and CrO₃, V₂O₃, etc., Or the vacuum deposition of dielectric films, such as TiO₂, SiO₂, TaO₂, SnO₂, aluminum 2O₃, and ZnO, WO₃, CaF₂, LiF, MgF₂ or NaF, Formation by the sputtering method or the ion plating method, Or the vacuum deposition of coloring by CuO, Fe 2O₃, CoO₂, NiO₂ and CrO₃, V₂O₃, etc., and dielectric films, such as TiO₂, SiO₂, TaO₂, SnO₂, aluminum 2O₃, and ZnO, WO₃, CaF₂, LiF, MgF₂ or NaF, the sputtering method, Light permeability (YA) by formation by the ion plating method or at 70% or more It is desirable to use one or more glass of the veneer which carried out [nm] the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm in 0.35% /or more, and made the spectral transmittance of the light of long wavelength 36% or less from 700nm.

[0032] Furthermore, low reflective processing or nonreflective processing can be performed to a glass front face, and the reduction curve of permeability can also be shifted to a low wavelength side to compensate for reduction of the reflection factor of the front face of transparency sheet glass.

[0033]

[Example] Following The example of this invention is explained.

[0034] To example 1 raw materials for glass, silica sand, an alumina, a calcium carbonate, a magnesia, The 2nd copper of oxidation is added as a coloring component using soda ash, potassium carbonate, and a salt cake. A glass presentation these raw materials by weight % SiO₂:71.8%, aluminum2O₃:2.1%, CaO: After having carried out weighing capacity so that it might become Fe2O₃:0.01% and CuO:0.2% NaO₂:13.1% and K2O:1.0% 8.1% and MgO:3.6%, and stirring with a ball mill mold mixer, at the temperature of 1480 degrees C, it applied for about 4 hours and a half, and fused.

[0035] the fused glass — the ground was slushed into the mold and it fabricated to the glass plate of 10cm angle, and it ground after annealing, and was made the glass plate with a thickness of 5mm, and the spectral transmittance of a visible region was measured. JISR It asked for light permeability (YA) based on 3212.

[0036] The light permeability (YA) of the produced glass is 70.4%, and the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the range of 610nm is 0.37%/nm from the wavelength of 590nm, and the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more is 34.0% or less as spectral transmittance is shown in the curve 1 of drawing 8 .

[0037] Using the same raw material as example 2 example 1, weighing capacity of the raw material was carried out so that CuO might become 0.5% by weight % of a glass presentation, and even glass plate production of 10cm angle was performed like the example 1. It ground after annealing, and fabricated to the glass plate with a thickness of 2mm, and the glass laminate with transparent float plate glass with a thickness of 2mm was produced using the polyvinyl-butylal film. As the spectral transmittance of this glass laminate was shown by the curve 2 of drawing 8 , in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm, the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength was 0.36%/nm, the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more was 36.0% or less, and light permeability (YA) was 70.5%.

[0038] an example 3 -- to the front face of transparent float plate glass with a thickness of 4mm, membranes were formed on TiO₂ film from the glass side, TiO₂ film with a thickness of 100nm of a high refractive index and SiO₂ film with a thickness of 82nm of a low refractive index were formed SiO₂ film and by turns next, the last film was used as SiO₂ film, and six layers were formed using the sputtering method.

[0039] As the spectral transmittance of this glass is shown by the curve 3 of drawing 8 , the average of the

reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is 0.41%/nm, and the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more is 30.0% or less. Light permeability (YA) is 70.4%.

[0040] an example 4 — to the front face of transparent float plate glass with a thickness of 2mm, membranes were formed on TiO₂ film from the glass side, TiO₂ film with a thickness of 102nm of a high refractive index and SiO₂ film with a thickness of 84nm of a low refractive index were formed SiO₂ film and by turns next, the last film was used as SiO₂ film, and 14 layers were formed using the sputtering method.

[0041] As the spectral transmittance of this glass is shown by the curve 4 of drawing 9 , the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is 2.4%/nm, the permeability of a visible region 630nm or more is 9.6% or less, and the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more is 2.2% or less. Light permeability (YA) is 71.3%.

[0042] an example 5 — 14 stratification of TiO₂ film with a thickness of 116nm and the SiO₂ film with a thickness of 95nm was carried out to float plate glass with a transparent thickness of 2mm by turns. This glass and float plate glass with a transparent thickness of 2mm were set and processed using the PVB film. Thus, as the spectral transmittance of the produced glass laminate is shown by the curve 5 of drawing 9 , the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is 2.4%/nm, the permeability of a visible region 630nm or more is 9.4% or less, and the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more is 2.1% or less. Light permeability (YA) is 70.7%.

[0043]

[Effect of the Invention] this invention is good by forming specific ***** and a dielectric film in glass for a coloring agent — a long wave — the permeability of merit's light is reduced so that specific conditions may be fulfilled, and it makes it possible to offer the glass of the outstanding anti-dazzle property, and practical effectiveness is size as anti-dazzle glass for automobiles especially.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The graph which shows the rate of reduction of wavelength and the brightness of the flare periphery section by the result of having carried out simulation of the magnitude of the flare and the relation of wavelength it is unrelated to the scale of dazzle.

[Drawing 2] The graph which shows the wavelength of an ideal optical property and the relation of permeability for which the windshield by this invention is asked.

[Drawing 3] The schematic diagram of the equipment for observing the magnitude of the light source through a transparency plate.

[Drawing 4] Light permeability (YA) Graph which shows the relation of the size of the flare observed through the transparency plate and this transparency plate of a result which observed the magnitude of the flare which let 70% or more of transparency plates [three kinds of] pass with the equipment of drawing 3 .

[Drawing 5] The graph which shows the wavelength of the transparency plate of an example and the example of a comparison, and the relation of permeability.

[Drawing 6] The graph which shows the wavelength of an example and the example of a comparison, and the relation of permeability.

[Drawing 7] The graph which shows the relation of the size of the flare observed through the transparency plate and this transparency plate of a result which observed the magnitude of the flare which let the transparency plate which is five kinds from which the permeability of a visible region differs pass with the equipment of drawing 3 .

[Drawing 8] The graph which shows the wavelength of an example 1 to the example 3, and the relation of permeability.

[Drawing 9] The graph which shows the wavelength of an example 4 and an example 5, and the relation of permeability.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Light Source (Halogen Lamp)
- 2 Light Source Size Measuring Instrument
- 3 Transparency Plate
- 4 Observer's Eyes

[Translation done.]

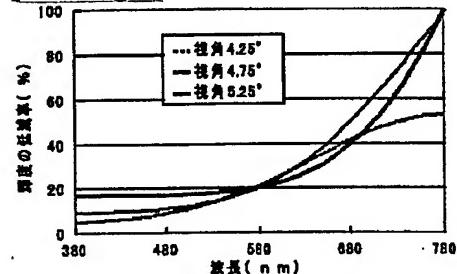
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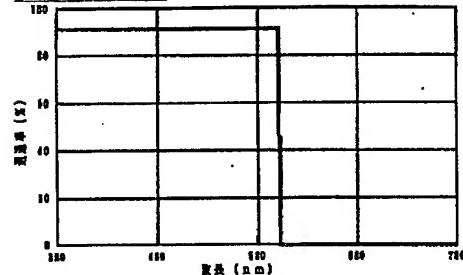
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DRAWINGS

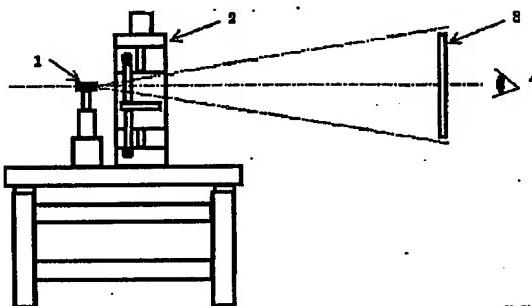
[Drawing 1]



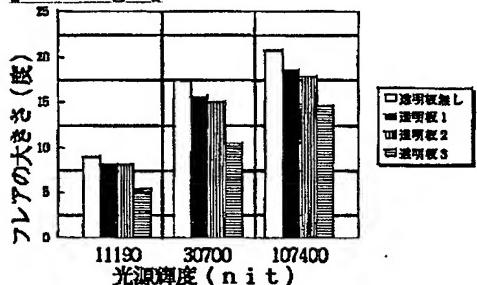
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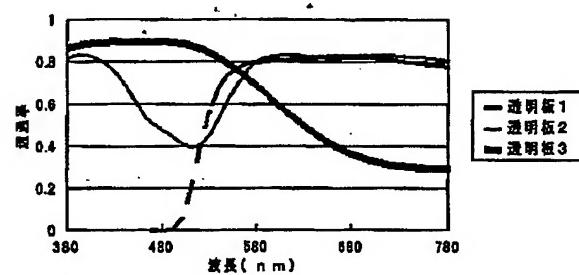
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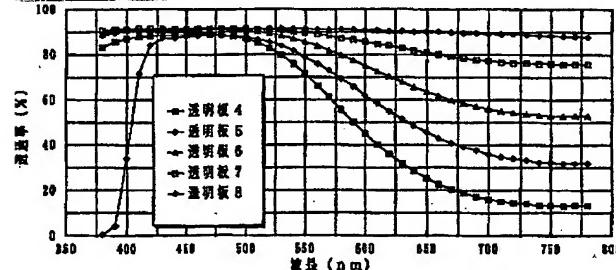
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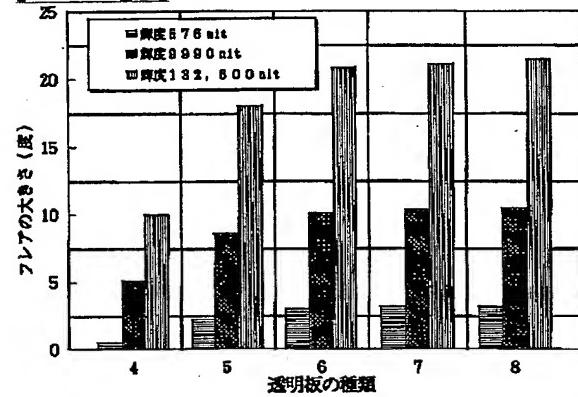
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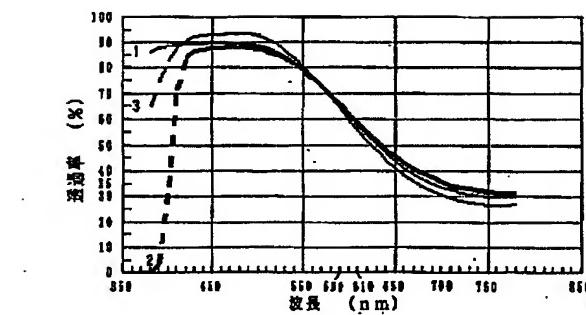
[Drawing 6]



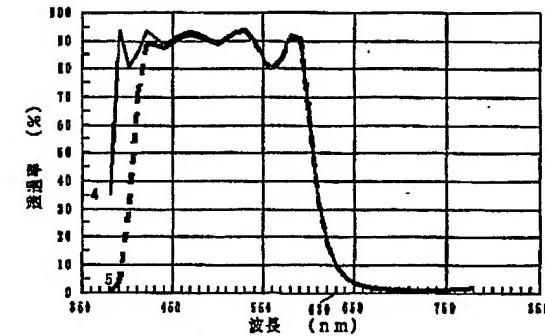
[Drawing 7]



[Drawing 8]



[Drawing 9]



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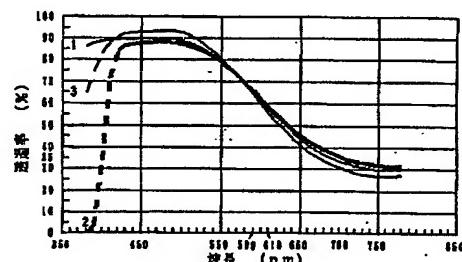
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(54)【発明の名称】 防眩ガラス

(57)【要約】

【課題】対向車の前照灯の眩しさを低減する。

【解決手段】夜間の対向車の前照灯の眩しさを低減する手段として、偏光板、フォトクロミックガラス、液晶ガラスおよびエレクトロクロミックガラスが提案されているが実用化されていない。眩しさを低減するのに、長波長の可視光の透過率を減小させることが有効であり、CuOを用いた着色や、SiO₂とTiO₂の多層膜により、可視域の長波長の透過率を減小させる防眩ガラス。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上で、590nmから610nmの波長範囲において波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均が0.35%/nm以上であり、700nm以上の可視光の透過率が36%以下である条件を満たすように長波長の可視光の透過率を低減させたことを特徴とする防眩ガラス。

【請求項2】ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスにおいて、着色剤を用いてガラスを着色した請求項1記載の防眩ガラス。

【請求項3】透明ガラス基板のガラスの表面に誘電体膜を蒸着法、スパッタリング法またはイオンプレーティング法により形成した請求項1記載の防眩ガラス。

【請求項4】誘電体膜にTiO₂とSiO₂を用い、それらの膜を交互に6層ないし14層形成した請求項1記載の防眩ガラス。

【請求項5】波長630nm以上の長波長の可視光の透過率を10%以下に低減させた請求項4記載または請求項5記載の防眩ガラス。

【請求項6】ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスにおいて着色剤を用いて着色するとともに、ガラス表面に誘電体膜を形成した請求項1記載の防眩ガラス。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、防眩ガラスに関し、特に夜間に対向車の前照灯の眩しさを低減した自動車などの車両用防眩フロントガラスに関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、夜間の対向車の前照灯の眩しさの低減を目的として、偏光ガラスやフォトクロミックガラスを用いたり、液晶ガラス、エレクトロクロミックガラスなどの利用、着色ガラスなどによる調光が考えられているが、眩しさ低減のために適切に対応したものは実用化されていない。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】偏光ガラスでは十分な明るさを得られず、夜間は視野が暗くなり、安全上好ましくない。

【0004】フォトクロミックガラス、液晶などの調光ガラスは、着色の応答が遅く、急激な明るさの変化に対して十分機能するとは考えにくく、しかもフロントガラスに採用するためには可視光透過率(YA)を70%以上にしなければならず、実際に採用することは不可能である。また、従来の着色ガラスでは防眩効果を大きくするために可視光透過率(YA)を大幅に減少させなければならず、フォトクロミックガラスや液晶などを応用した調光ガラスと同様に、実際に採用するのが困難である。

【0005】本発明は、このような従来技術の欠点に鑑

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みてなされたものであり、ガラスの可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上であって、防眩ガラス、特に対向車の前照灯の眩しさを低減する防眩ガラスを提供することを目的とする

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上で、590nmから610nmの波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均が0.35%/nm以上であり、さらに700nm以上の可視光の透過率が36%以下である条件を満たすように長波長の可視光の透過率を低減させたことを特徴とする防眩ガラスである。

【0007】特に、ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスを着色成分、例えばCuO等を用いて着色し、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上で、波長590nmから610nmの範囲での波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均が0.35%/nm以上であり、さらに700nmより長波長の透過率が36%以下である単板の防眩ガラスである。

【0008】また、透明ガラス基板のガラス表面に誘電体膜を蒸着法、スパッタリング法、またはイオンプレーティング法によって形成し、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上で、波長590nmから610nmの範囲での波長の増加に対する透過率の減少が0.35%/nm以上であり、さらに700nm以上の可視光の透過率が36%以下である単板の防眩ガラスである。

【0009】また、ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスの原料に着色成分を加えて着色し、さらにガラス表面に誘電体膜を蒸着法、スパッタリング法、またはイオンプレーティング法によって形成し、可視光の長波長域の光を吸収及び反射させて、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上で、波長590nmから610nmの範囲において波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均が0.35%/nm以上であり、さらに700nmより長波長の可視光の透過率が36%以下である単板のガラスである。

【0010】また、前記のソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスを着色した単板ガラス、透明ガラス基板のガラス表面に誘電体膜を形成した単板ガラス、または着色したソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスの表面に誘電体膜を形成したガラスの、少なくとも1枚を用いて、ポリビニルブチラール膜などの中間膜を用いて他のガラスと積層させ、積層後の光学特性が、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上で、波長590nmから610nmの範囲において波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均が0.35%/nm以上であり、さらに700nm以上の可視光の透過率が36%以下である積層ガラスである。

【0011】また、前記のソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスを着色した単板ガラス、透明ガラス基板のガラス表面に誘電体膜を形成した単板ガラス、または着色したソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスの表面に誘電体膜を形成したガラスの、少なくとも1枚に透明ポリウレタンなどの樹脂層を

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積層、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上で、波長590nmから610nmの範囲において波長の増加に対する透過率の減少が0.35%/nm以上であり、さらに700nm以上の可視光の光透過率が36%以下である防眩ガラスである。

【0012】以下に本発明の前提となる実験について説明する。

【0013】光源を見たとき、目に知覚される光源像の大きさは、像の外側を形成するフレアによって決定される。

【0014】フレアについて、光源の輝度・大きさ(視角で表示)、背景輝度をパラメータとしてシミュレートし、波長ごとのフレア外周部の輝度の低減効果を調べた。対向車の自動車前照灯がおよそ20m以上100m程度の距離では、波長ごとのフレア外周部の輝度の低減効果は図1のごとく視角と波長により変化した。

【0015】図1において、輝度の低減率は、フレアの分光輝度を光源の分光輝度で割った値であり、図1は、波長に対する輝度の低減率(%)を視角5.25度の波長780nmでの値を100として示している。図1から、波長が大きくなるほどフレア外周部の輝度の低減率(%)は大きくなることがわかる。従ってフレア外周部の輝度を低減させて防眩効果を得るために、長波長の透過率を低減させることが有効であることが判った。

【0016】この結果より、長波長の透過率を理想的に0%に出来、透過率が0%になる波長域以外では透過率を92%と仮定すると、自動車のフロントウインドウの可視光透過率(YA)はJIS R 3211により70%以上を要求されるので、最も理想的な防眩効果は、600nmを越える可視域の光の透過率を0%とした場合に得られる。従って、図2に示すような、波長600nmを超える可視域の光を完全にカットできる分光透過率特性を持つガラスが防眩ガラスとして望ましいことがわかったが、このような特性を持つガラスは実現困難である。そこで、可視光透過率(YA)が70%という条件で、透過率を減少させた波長域が異なる透明板を複数作製し、長波長域の可視光を減少させることの有効性を実験で調べた。長波長の可視光の透過率を減少させた透明板3と、500nm付近の透過率を低減した透明板2および380nmから480nmの透過率を0%にした透明板1を用い、観察されるフレアの大きさを図3に示す

装置で観察し、図4に示す光源輝度と知覚される光源のフレアの大きさの関係についての測定結果を得た。図4において、観察したフレアの大きさは視角(度)で表しており、長波長域の可視光の透過率を低減した透明板3の場合が最もフレアが小さく観察され、本発明の防眩ガラスが有効であることを見出した。

【0017】透明板1と透明板2は、ガラスのセルにイオン水溶液をいれ、吸収する波長と透過率を調整したものである。可視光透過率(YA)は、透明板1が70.3%、透明板2が69.9%である。

【0018】透明板3は、長波長域の可視光の透過率を減少させた実施例1に述べる着色ガラスで、波長590nmから610nmの範囲において波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均は0.36%/nmであり、また700nmより長波長の透過率は36%以下である。また可視光透過率(YA)は70.3%である。

【0019】図5は、透明板1、透明板2及び透明板3の可視域の波長の分光透過率である。

【0020】次に、長波長の透過率を変えた5種類の透明板を用いて、図3に示す装置により、観察される光源の大きさを比較した。図6は、5種類の透明板の透過率曲線である。図6に示した透過率曲線から、透明板4から透明板8までの光学特性を、700nm以上の可視域の透過率と、590nmから610nmの範囲での波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均値の2つの値で特徴付けた。700nm以上の可視域での透過率が低いほど、また590nmから610nmの間の波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均値が大きいほど、光学特性は、図2の理想の光学特性に近いことを示す。

【0021】5種類の透明板の、可視光透過率(YA)、波長590nmから610nmの範囲の波長増加に対する透過率の減少の平均値、および700nm以上での透過率を表1に示した。表1の中で、透明板5は、実施例2に述べる着色ガラスと厚み2mmの透明なフロート板ガラスとの合わせガラスである。透明板8は透明な厚み2mmのフロートガラスである。透明板4と透明板6および透明板7は、実施例1で作製したガラスの厚みをえて、長波長の透過率が実施例1とは異なるように作製したものである。

【0022】

【表1】

	可視光透過率	波長590nm～ 610nmの範囲 における波長の増 加に対する透過率 の減少	波長700nm以上 の可視光の透過率
透明板4	59.0%	0.47%/nm	16%以下
透明板5	70.4%	0.37%/nm	34%以下
透明板6	80.0%	0.23%/nm	56%以下
透明板7	87.4%	0.09%/nm	77%以下
透明板8	90.8%	0.01%/nm	89%以下

【0023】図7は、表1の5種類の透明板を通して、図3の装置により、フレアの大きさを観察した結果である。図7において、透明板4および透明板5は、顕著な防眩効果を認められるが、透明板6と透明板7は、透明板8と大差が無く、防眩効果はほとんど期待できない。従って、表1に示す透明板5の光学特性よりも図2の光学特性に近いものを本発明の防眩ガラスとした。

【0024】本発明の防眩ガラスは、簡単な構造によりフロントガラスに必要な可視光透過率を保つことによって明るい視野を確保し、視認性を損なうことなく、対向車の前照灯の眩しさを低減することができるものである。

【0025】さらに、本発明の防眩ガラスは、非常に明るい可視感を有しており、太陽光の眩しさを減じるために、車両用窓ガラスや建物内外装の窓にも、広く使うことが出来る。さらに、自動車前照灯用ガラスや前照灯のカバーガラスに使用すれば、対向車の運転者に与える眩しさを低減出来る。

【0026】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明は、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上であって、波長590nmから610nmの範囲の波長の増加に対する可視光の透過率の減少の平均を0.35%/nm以上とし、700nmより長波長の可視光の透過率を36%以下にすることで防眩効果が得られた。このような光学特性をガラスに付与する手段として、ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスにおいては、CuO、Fe₂O₃、CoO₂、NiO₂、CrO₃、またはV₂O₅などによる着色がある。

【0027】特に、長波長の可視光を吸収するCuOを着色成分として用いることが好ましく、フロントガラスの合わせ加工に使用するガラスについては、重量%で、厚みが1mmの場合は1.0%程度で、厚みが4mmの場合は0.2%程度で、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上であって、波長590nmから610nmの範囲の波長の増加に対する可視光の透過率の減少の平均を0.35%/nm以上とし、700nmより長波長の可視光の透過率を36%以下にすることが出来る。

【0028】また、透明ガラス基板に対しては、ガラス

表面にTiO₂、SiO₂、TaO₂、SnO₂、Al₂O₃、ZnO、WO₃、CaF₂、LiF、MgF₂、またはNaFなどの誘電体膜を蒸着法、スパッタリング法、またはイオンプレーティング法によって形成し、可視光の長波長域の光を反射させて、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上で、590nmから610nmの波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均を0.35%/nm以上にし、700nmより長波長の可視光の分光透過率を36%以下にする。

【0029】特にTiO₂とSiO₂の2種類の誘電体膜を交互に透明ガラス基板上に形成するものは、実施例3に記述するように、6層形成すればCuOを用いた着色ガラスと同等の光学特性になり、実施例4と実施例5に記述するように、14層形成すると、図2に示す光学特性に近いものが得られた。従って、TiO₂とSiO₂の2種類の誘電体膜を用いる場合は、6層から14層を形成することが望ましい。

【0030】また、ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスの原料に着色成分としてCuO、Fe₂O₃、CoO₂、NiO₂、CrO₃、またはV₂O₅などを用いて着色し、さらにガラス表面にTiO₂、SiO₂、TaO₂、SnO₂、Al₂O₃、ZnO、WO₃、CaF₂、LiF、MgF₂、またはNaFなどの誘電体膜を蒸着法、スパッタリング法、またはイオンプレーティング法によって形成し、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上で、590nmから610nmの波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均を0.35%/nm以上にし、700nmより長波長の可視光の分光透過率を36%以下にする。この場合の着色成分としてCuOを用いることが望ましい。CuOの成分量は、重量%で、自動車フロントガラスの合わせ加工前のガラスについては、厚み1mmから3mmの範囲で1.0%程度から0.3%程度にすることが望ましい。

【0031】また、フロントガラスは安全のため2枚のガラスを中間膜で積層した合わせガラスが多く用いられており、さらに、フロントガラスの室内側にポリウレタンなどの透明樹脂層を積層する安全性の高いガラスが試作されている。このようなフロントガラスの構成におい

て、 CuO 、 Fe_2O_3 、 CoO_2 、 NiO_2 、 CrO_3 、または V_2O_5 などによる着色、あるいは、 TiO_2 、 SiO_2 、 TaO_2 、 SnO_2 、 Al_2O_3 、 ZnO 、 WO_3 、 CaF_2 、 LiF 、 MgF_2 、または NaF などの誘電体膜の蒸着法、スパッタリング法、またはイオンプレーティング法による形成、あるいは、 CuO 、 Fe_2O_3 、 CoO_2 、 NiO_2 、 CrO_3 、または V_2O_5 などによる着色と TiO_2 、 SiO_2 、 TaO_2 、 SnO_2 、 Al_2O_3 、 ZnO 、 WO_3 、 CaF_2 、 LiF 、 MgF_2 、または NaF などの誘電体膜の蒸着法、スパッタリング法、またはイオンプレーティング法による形成で、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上で、590nmから610nmの波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均を0.35%/nm以上にし、700nmより長波長の可視光の分光透過率を36%以下にした単板のガラスを1枚以上用いることが望ましい。

【0032】さらに、ガラス表面に低反射加工または無反射処理を施して透過率の低減曲線を透明板ガラスの表面の反射率の低減に合わせて低波長側にシフトさせることもできる。

【0033】

【実施例】以下 本発明の実施例について説明する。

【0034】実施例1

ガラス原料に、珪砂、アルミナ、炭酸カルシウム、マグネシア、ソーダ灰、炭酸カリウム、芒硝を用い、着色成分として酸化第2銅を加え、これらの原料をガラス組成が重量%で SiO_2 : 71.8%、 Al_2O_3 : 2.1%、 CaO : 8.1%、 MgO : 3.6%、 NaO_2 : 13.1%、 K_2O : 1.0%、 Fe_2O_3 : 0.01%、 CuO : 0.2%となるように秤量し、ポールミル型混合機で攪拌した後、1480°Cの温度で約4時間半かけて溶融した。

【0035】溶融したガラス生地を型に流し込み、10cm角のガラス板に成形し、徐冷後研磨して厚み5mmのガラス板にし、可視域の分光透過率を測定した。JIS R 3212に準拠して可視光透過率(YA)を求めた。

【0036】作製したガラスの可視光透過率(YA)は70.4%であり、また分光透過率は、図8の曲線1に示されているように、波長590nmから610nmの範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均は0.37%/nmで、700nm以上の可視域の透過率は34.0%以下である。

【0037】実施例2

実施例1と同じ原料を用い、ガラス組成の重量%で CuO が0.5%になるように原料を秤量し、10cm角のガラス板作製までを実施例1と同様にして行なった。徐冷後研磨して厚み2mmのガラス板に成形し、ポリビニルブチラール膜を用いて厚み2mmの透明なフロート板ガラスとの合わせガラスを作製した。この合わせガラスの分光透過率は、図8の曲線2で示されるように、59

0nmから610nmの波長範囲において波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均は0.36%/nmで、700nm以上の可視域の透過率は36.0%以下であり、可視光透過率(YA)は70.5%であった。

【0038】実施例3

透明な厚み4mmのフロート板ガラスの表面に、厚み100nmの高屈折率の TiO_2 膜と厚み82nmの低屈折率の SiO_2 膜をガラス面から TiO_2 膜、次に SiO_2 膜と交互に成膜し、最終膜を SiO_2 膜にして6層をスパッタリング法を用いて形成した。

【0039】このガラスの分光透過率は、図8の曲線3で示されるように590nmから610nmの波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均は0.41%/nmであり、700nm以上の可視域の透過率は30.0%以下である。可視光透過率(YA)は70.4%である。

【0040】実施例4

透明な厚み2mmのフロート板ガラスの表面に、厚み102nmの高屈折率の TiO_2 膜と厚み84nmの低屈折率の SiO_2 膜をガラス面から TiO_2 膜、次に SiO_2 膜と交互に成膜し、最終膜を SiO_2 膜にして14層をスパッタリング法を用いて形成した。

【0041】このガラスの分光透過率は、図9の曲線4で示されるように590nmから610nmの波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均は2.4%/nmであり、630nm以上の可視域の透過率は9.6%以下であり、700nm以上の可視域の透過率は2.2%以下である。可視光透過率(YA)は71.3%である。

【0042】実施例5

透明な厚み2mmのフロート板ガラスに厚み116nmの TiO_2 膜と厚み95nmの SiO_2 膜を交互に14層形成した。このガラスと透明な厚み2mmのフロート板ガラスとをPVB膜を用いて合わせ加工した。このようにして作製した合わせガラスの分光透過率は、図9の曲線5で示されるように590nmから610nmの波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均は2.4%/nmであり、630nm以上の可視域の透過率は9.4%以下であり、700nm以上の可視域の透過率は2.1%以下である。可視光透過率(YA)は70.7%である。

【0043】

【発明の効果】本発明は、ガラスに着色剤を特定量加えるか、誘電体膜を形成することにより、可長波長の可視光の透過率を特定の条件を満たすように低減させて、すぐれた防眩特性のガラスを提供することを可能にしたものであり、特に自動車用防眩ガラスとして実用的効果が大である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】眩しさの尺度となるフレアの大きさと波長の関

係をシミュレーションした結果による波長とフレア外周部の輝度の低減率を示すグラフ。

【図2】本発明によるフロントガラスに求める理想的な光学特性の波長と透過率の関係を示すグラフ。

【図3】光源の大きさを透明板を通して観察するための装置の概略図。

【図4】可視光透過率(YA)70%以上の3種類の透明板を通してみたフレアの大きさを図3の装置で観察した結果の、透明板と該透明板を通して観察されたフレアのサイズの関係を示すグラフ。

【図5】実施例と比較例の透明板の波長と透過率の関係を示すグラフ。

【図6】実施例と比較例の波長と透過率の関係を示すグラフ。

* 【図7】可視域の透過率が異なる5種類の透明板を通してみたフレアの大きさを図3の装置で観察した結果の、透明板と該透明板を通して観察されたフレアのサイズの関係を示すグラフ。

【図8】実施例1から実施例3の波長と透過率の関係を示すグラフ。

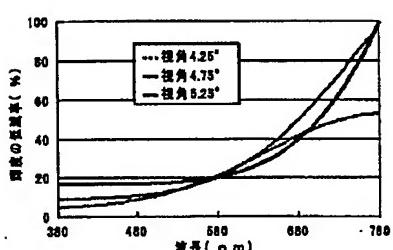
【図9】実施例4および実施例5の波長と透過率の関係を示すグラフ。

【符号の説明】

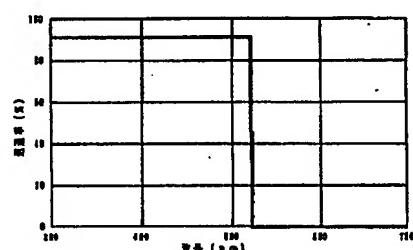
- | | |
|----|---------------|
| 10 | 1 光源(ハロゲンランプ) |
| | 2 光源サイズ測定器 |
| | 3 透明板 |
| | 4 観察者の目 |

*

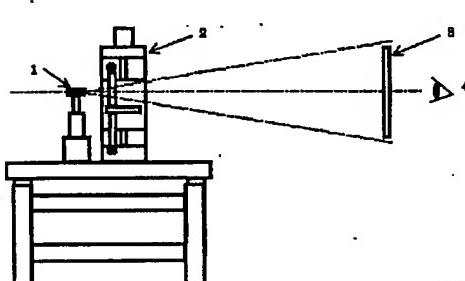
【図1】



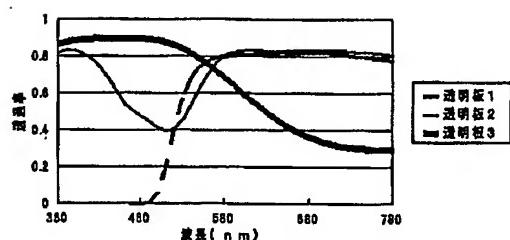
【図2】



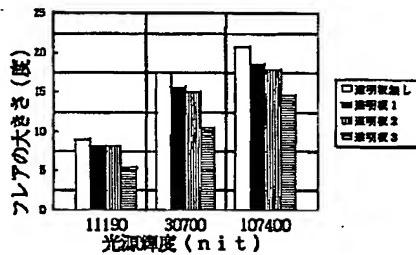
【図3】



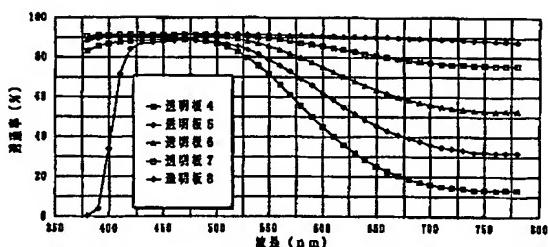
【図5】



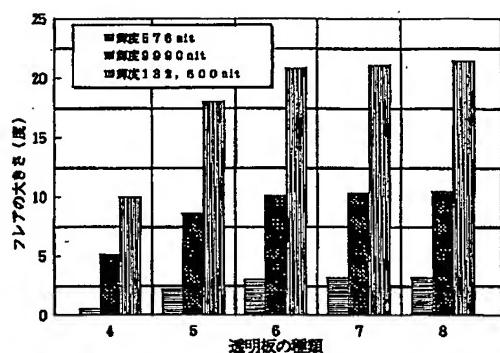
【図4】



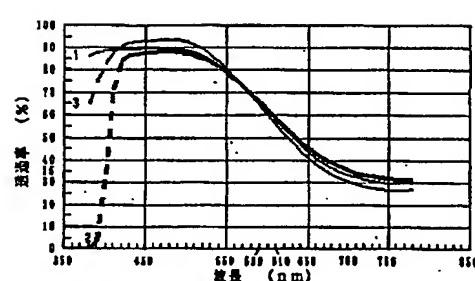
【図6】



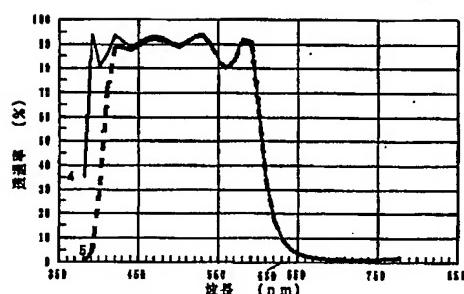
【図7】



【図8】



【図9】



フロントページの続き

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